TECHNICAL REPORT #06-5

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2006 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY:

RESULTS AND TECHNICAL REPORT

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I gratefully acknowledge the contributions of the eighteen interviewers and one coder who spent numerous hours producing the data for this study. In addition, my thanks are extended to the staff of the 2006 Twin Cities Area Survey, whose responsibilities were:

Data Collection Manager	Pamela Jones
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Data Manager	Anne Caron

I anticipate that the use of this data will justify the effort that was spent to collect the information.

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2006 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY: TECHNICAL REPORT

CHAPTER 1

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

OVERVIEW

The 2006 Twin Cities Area Survey (TCAS 2006) was the twenty third annual omnibus survey of adults, age 18 and over, who reside in the seven county Twin Cities metropolitan area. Data collection was conducted from December 2005 to January 2006 by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research at the University of Minnesota. TCAS is an "omnibus" survey, where individual organizations define and pay for those questions which are of special interest to them. The two topics in the survey were quality of life and United Way.

A total of 405 telephone interviews were completed for TCAS 2006. The overall response rate was 40% and the cooperation rate was 50%. Declining response rates are a national concern for survey research organizations, and are due at least in part to increases in the total number of survey projects conducted by all organizations.

The survey sample consisted of households selected randomly from all Twin Cities area telephone exchanges. Selection procedures guaranteed that every telephone household in the metropolitan area had an equal chance to be included in the survey, and that once the household was sampled every adult had an equal chance to be included. No more than one time in twenty should chance variations in the sample cause the overall TCAS 2006 results to vary by more than 4.9 percentage points from the answers that would be obtained if all Twin Cities residents were interviewed.

Since the individuals who participated in TCAS 2006 were randomly selected from the population of the Twin Cities metropolitan area, the survey results can be generalized to the entire Twin Cities area. These generalizations can be made either to households, using the unweighted data file, or to individuals, using the weighted data file as the source of the percentages. The questionnaire and results presented in Chapter 4 of this report are based on the weighted computer data file and all percentages presented there generalize to individuals.

As in all public opinion surveys, the results are also subject to other types of error associated with telephone data collection procedures. One general type of error is sampling error, and includes the systematic exclusion of households without telephones. The other general type of error is non-sampling error, and includes such things as question wording and question order.

OBJECTIVES

The Twin Cities Area Survey has four basic objectives. The first and most important of these is to obtain useful and technically sound information for researchers and public policy decision-makers about the characteristics, attitudes, and behaviors of metropolitan area residents. TCAS is an "omnibus" survey, where individual organizations define and pay for those questions which are of special interest to them. Such information is potentially relevant to a multitude of needs, including market analysis, needs assessment, project evaluation, and organizational planning.

The second objective is to develop an ongoing social monitoring capability for the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Because the survey has been an annual event since 1982, it provides the means to maintain an updated metropolitan area database and to monitor change in this database over the course of time.

The third objective is to provide students at the University of Minnesota with an opportunity to participate in a professional survey operation. This training experience greatly enhances the methodological skills of such students, which also enlarges and enriches the pool of social researchers ultimately available to other projects in the community.

The fourth objective is to develop and refine methods for conducting social surveys. The most advanced methods and techniques are utilized in MCSR surveys, but attention is given to explorations that improve upon existing research methods.

SURVEY TOPICS AND PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

The two topics in the survey were quality of life and United Way.

1) **Quality of Life** asked about the most important problem facing people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area today. This question was included by MCSR.

   Additional questions asked about whether respondents had trouble "making ends meet" in the last year, about the food eaten in their household in the last twelve months, whether they were able to afford the food their household needed, and why they don't always have the quality or variety of food they want or why they don't always have enough to eat. Respondents were also asked about the importance of six specific issues (health disparities amoung racial groups, health care costs, mental health, dental care, long-term care, and our aging population) for people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. These questions were funded by Greater Twin Cities United Way. °

2) The questions about **United Way** asked if people have ever heard of United Way 211, got an overall opinion of Greater Twin Cities United Way, and asked how much the person had heard about United Way this year compared to previous years. These questions were also funded by Greater Twin Cities United Way.

SAMPLING DESIGN

The survey sample consisted of households selected randomly from all Twin Cities area telephone exchanges. The random digit telephone sample was acquired from Survey Sampling International of Fairfield, Connecticut. Known business telephone numbers were excluded from this sample. In addition, the selected random digit telephone numbers were screened for disconnects, by using a computerized dialing protocol which does not make the telephone ring, but which can detect a unique dial tone that is emitted by some disconnected numbers. Evidence of the integrity of the sampling frame and the survey procedures is given in a later section of this chapter (Evaluation of the Sample).

Selection of respondents occurred in two stages: first a household was randomly selected, and then a person was randomly selected for interviewing from within the household. The selection of a person within the household was done using the Most Recent Birthday Selection Method, a sample of which appears in the introduction (See Appendix E: Administrative Forms). These selection procedures guaranteed that every telephone household in the metropolitan area had an equal chance to be included in the survey, and that once the household was sampled every adult had an equal chance to be included.

INTERVIEWING

The 2006 Twin Cities Area Survey was the twenty third annual omnibus survey of adults, age 18 and over, who reside in the seven county Twin Cities metropolitan area. Data collection was conducted from December 4, 2005 to January 29, 2006 by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research (MCSR) at the University of Minnesota. Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) was the data collection technology used for this project.

Interviewer Selection

Interviewers were students at the University of Minnesota. They were selected for their communication skills, were trained for this project, and were supervised closely in their work.

Training of Interviewers

Training of interviewers at MCSR was conducted in three phases. In the first phase, new interviewers were required to attend an initial training session during which they were given basic instructions in survey interviewing. In the second phase, interviewers attended a training session that covered survey procedures and policies for this project and review of the actual survey questionnaire. For the final phase of training, before beginning the telephone survey, each interviewer had a practice session with a supervisor or other MCSR staff member, followed by a fully-monitored pilot interview with a randomly selected respondent.

In addition, as an employment requirement, all interviewers were required to read and sign a statement of professional ethics that contains explicit guidelines about appropriate interviewing behavior and confidentiality of respondent information. A copy of this statement is included in Appendix E.

Eighteen interviewers collected data for this survey. All of them had worked on at least one other telephone survey at MCSR before their involvement in this project.

Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews

This project used the WinCati System for Computer Interviewing, from Sawtooth Software. With minimal editing, data were available immediately after completion of data collection.

To conduct interviews using CATI, each interviewer uses a microcomputer, which displays questions on the computer screen in the proper order. The interviewer wears a headset and has both hands free for entering responses into the computer via the keyboard. Responses are entered as numbers, such as "1" for yes and "2" for no.

WinCati also allows the computer to present specified questions in random order. This is particularly useful when asking respondents about a series of items with the same response categories. Randomization in CATI is governed by respondent number. The following survey questions in TCAS 2006 were randomized:

Quality of Life (QA4a to QA4f).

Supervision

Interviewers were supervised throughout the data collection process. Supervisory responsibilities included distributing new phone numbers and scheduled appointments, reviewing completed questionnaires for errors and omissions, maintaining a Master Log of completed interviews, and monitoring interviews.

Monitoring

The silent entry monitoring system utilized at MCSR enabled supervisors to listen to interviews and provide immediate feedback to interviewers regarding improvements in interviewing quality. This system allowed the monitor to hear both the interviewer and the respondent during the survey. Interviewers whose performance was not satisfactory were re-evaluated on subsequent shifts. During this project, all of the interviewers and 26 percent of the interviews were monitored.

Operations

Interviews were conducted by telephone from the phone bank located at MCSR. The interviewing was organized into evening and daytime shifts during weekdays and weekends.

Telephone numbers to be called were recorded on contact record forms, and were distributed to interviewers at the beginning of each shift. The disposition of each attempt to complete an interview was recorded on these contact records. Each telephone number in the sample continued to be called until it had been attempted at least ten times without success or until data collection ended on January 29.

The back of each contact record contained two forms: (1) a refusal form for recording relevant information about those respondents refusing to participate in the interview, and (2) a callback form for scheduling future interview appointments. The refusal form included entries for the respondents' reasons for declining to participate in the study, the arguments used by the interviewer to encourage participation, and the point at which termination of the interview occurred. The appointment form required the interviewer to specify the date and time of the scheduled appointment, the name of the targeted respondent (if selected), and whether the appointment was firm, probable, or uncertain.

For each call made, interviewers recorded the date, time, and disposition of the call as well as their interviewer ID number. Copies of the contact records and explanations for all possible disposition codes are included in Appendix E.

Open-ended responses were typed, verbatim, directly into the computer. In addition, interviewers were instructed to use a special "comment sheet" to record any incidents of repeating questions or categories, miscellaneous ad libs by respondents, and any problems they encountered during the interview. This information was also attached to the contact record.

Completed interviews were saved on the MCSR computer network. Interviewers recorded information for each respondent on a contact record, and each completed survey was then assigned a unique identification number in the Master Log. The CATI identification number, telephone number, and other pertinent information also were recorded in the Master Log. All contact records were returned to the supervisor at the end of the shift.

Answering Machine Messages

The sample for this study included many households with answering machines. Interviewers were instructed to leave a message stating they were calling from the University of Minnesota, and they would be calling back; or the respondent could call MCSR to participate in the study. A copy of the answering machine message is included in Appendix E.

Verification

To verify that respondents were in fact interviewed, every twentieth respondent was selected from the master log and called back by a shift supervisor. Five percent of the respondents were contacted for verification and all confirmed that they had been interviewed.

Refusal Conversion

Many of the initial refusals were recontacted by an interviewer. Eleven percent of the completed interviews had initially been refusals, and were completed when they were subsequently recontacted.

MANAGEMENT OF THE DATA

Coding Open-Ended Questions

As many questions as possible were pre-coded. All open-ended coding was done by one experienced coder, who used an existing hierarchical code structure to categorize responses to the initial survey questions about problems facing people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area today.

Data Cleaning

After the data were transferred from the WinCati file to an SPSS file, a systematic examination was conducted to remove data entry errors. Data cleaning involved using a computer program to evaluate each case for variables with out-of-range values. In addition, the file was examined manually to identify cases with paradoxical or inappropriate responses.

EVALUATION OF THE SAMPLE

Completion Status

A total of 405 telephone interviews were completed for TCAS 2006 (see Table 1). An additional 364 individuals refused to participate, and 35 telephone numbers were still active when interviewing was terminated. The remainder of the sample was categorized as follows: 152 potential respondents were unreachable during ten or more attempted contacts and 48 individuals were not able to complete the survey because of physical or language problems. In addition, 934 telephone numbers were eliminated: 278 because they were not home telephone numbers, 443 because they were not working numbers, and 213 because they were disconnected numbers identified by the Survey Sampling screening service. Finally, 62 households were ineligible because they contained no adult males, and only male responents were being interviewed during the last stages of data collection to correct a slightly skewed gender distribution. The overall response rate for

the survey was 40% and the cooperation rate was 50%, based on formulas specified by the American Association for Public Opinion Research. Declining response rates are a national concern for survey research organizations, and are due at least in part to increases in the total number of survey projects conducted by all organizations.

TABLE 1

FINAL OVERALL SAMPLE STATUS FOR TCAS 2006

Status	Number	Percent
Completed survey	405	20%
Refusal	364	18%
Active	35	2%
10 or more attempted contacts	152	8%
Physical/Language problem	48	2%
Eliminated:		
Not a home phone	278	14%
Not a working number	443	22%
SSI disconnected number	213	11%
No adult males	62	3%
TOTAL	2,000	100%

$$\text{RESPONSE RATE 1} = \frac{\text{Completions}}{\text{(Total - Eliminated)}} = 40\%$$

$$\text{COOPERATION RATE 3} = \frac{\text{Completions}}{\text{Potential Interviews*}} = 50\%$$

* Potential interviews are defined as all instances where contact was made with the selected person and are represented by the sum of the first three categories in Table 1.

Representativeness

The accuracy of TCAS 2006 can be evaluated by comparing selected characteristics of the survey respondents with 2000 data from the U.S. Census.

The geographic representation of the sample is compared to actual household distribution in the metropolitan area (Table 2). In addition to this geographic comparison, gender and age comparisons based on the weighted data file are presented (Tables 3 and 4). The Census comparison for gender has been corrected for age, so that those percentages are based on the population 18 and over.

The percentage of households in each county in the metropolitan area was similar to the household distribution reported by the Census (Table 2).

TABLE 2

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE COMPARISON OF TCAS 2006 & 2000 CENSUS
(Household Units, Unweighted Data)

	TCAS 2006	2000 CENSUS
Anoka	12%	10%
Carver	4%	2%
Dakota	14%	13%
Hennepin	41%	45%
Ramsey	16%	20%
Scott	4%	3%
Washington	9%	7%
TOTAL	100% (405)	100% (1,021,454)

Figure 1, on the following page, shows the counties included in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

FIGURE 1

TWIN CITIES METROPOLITAN AREA COUNTIES

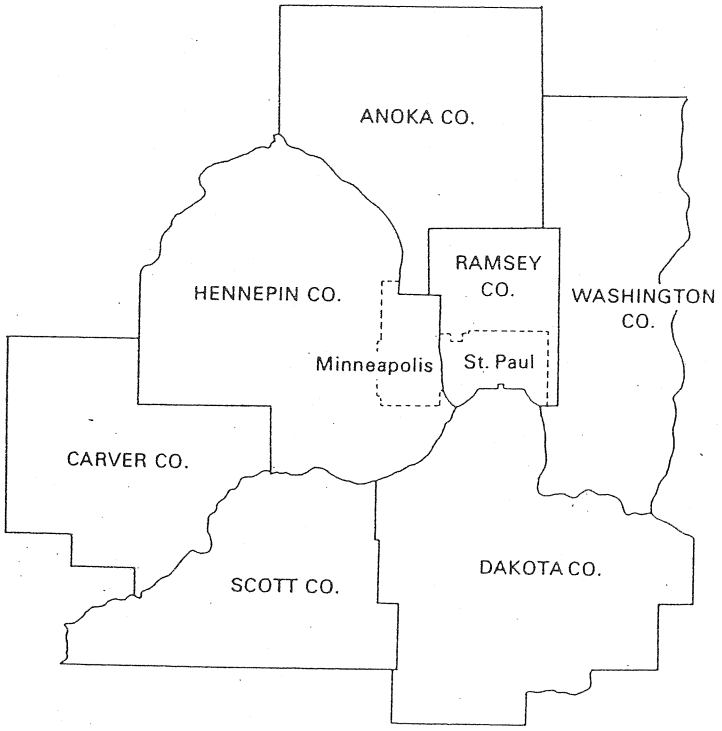

TABLE 3

GENDER COMPARISON OF TCAS 2006 AND CENSUS DATA

(Weighted data)

	TCAS 2006	2000 CENSUS
Male	49%	49%
Female	51%	51%
TOTAL	100% (405)	100% (1,944,522)

The distribution of respondents by gender, based on the weighted data file, was the same as the individual distributions reported by the Census (Table 3). However, the proportion of TCAS 2006 respondents in various age categories does differ from the Census percentages (Table 4). The survey respondents include more individuals than would be expected in the 45 to 54 year old group.

TABLE 4

AGE COMPARISON OF TCAS 2006 AND CENSUS DATA
(Weighted data)

	TCAS 2006	2000 CENSUS
18 - 24	8%	13%
25 - 34	16%	21%
35 - 44	21%	24%
45 - 54	27%	19%
55 - 64	14%	10%
65 +	15%	13%
TOTAL	101% (390)	100% (1,944,522)

Using these three tables to evaluate the degree to which the TCAS 2006 sample matches the profile of individuals currently living in the Twin Cities metropolitan area shows that it is generally an adequate representation of metropolitan area residents.

Generalizability of Results

Since the individuals who participated in TCAS 2006 were randomly selected from the population of the Twin Cities metropolitan area, the survey results can be generalized to the entire Twin Cities area. These generalizations can be made either to households, using the unweighted data file, or to individuals, using the weighted data file as the source of the percentages.

The questionnaire and results presented in Chapter 4 of this report are based on the weighted computer data file and all percentages presented there generalize to individuals. Each percentage point in TCAS 2006 represents approximately 19,445 individuals, since there are an estimated 1,944,522 adults in the metropolitan area.

SAMPLING ERROR

The margin of error for a simple random sample of the size of the Twin Cities Area Survey is plus or minus 4.9 percentage points, when the distribution of question responses is in the vicinity of 50 percent. This sampling error presumes the conventional 95% degree of desired confidence, which is equivalent to a "significance level" of .05. This means that no more than one time in twenty should chance variations in the sample cause the overall TCAS 2006 results to vary by more than 4.9 percentage points from the answers that would be obtained if all Twin Cities residents were interviewed.

The distribution of sample responses is represented by the proportion of people responding to any question with a particular answer. For a sample size of 400 and a 50/50 distribution of question responses, the sampling error is 4.9 percentage points. A more extreme distribution of question responses has a smaller error range. Suppose that 80% of the respondents answer "Yes" and 20% say "No." The sampling error in this case would be 3.9 percentage points (see Table 5 below). That is, each percentage would have a range of plus or minus 3.9 percentage points.

The importance of sample size in estimating sampling error also needs to be mentioned since many of the organizations using the TCAS 2006 data will be interested in subgroups, and not always the total sample of 405 completed interviews. Essentially, the margin of sampling error is larger for responses of subgroups. For example, for a subgroup of 200 persons the sampling error may be as high as plus or minus 6.9 percentage points.

As in all public opinion surveys, the results are also subject to other types of error associated with telephone data collection procedures. One general type of error is sampling error, and includes the systematic exclusion of households without telephones. The other general type of error is non-sampling error, and includes such things as question wording and question order.

TABLE 5

SAMPLING ERROR (IN PERCENTAGE POINTS) BY DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTION RESPONSES AND SAMPLE SIZE

		Size of Sample (N)				
		800	600	400	200	100
Distribution of Question Responses (percent)	50/50	3.5	4.0	4.9	6.9	9.8
	60/40	3.4	3.9	4.8	6.8	9.6
	70/30	3.2	3.7	4.5	6.4	9.0
	80/20	2.8	3.2	3.9	5.5	7.8
	90/10	2.1	2.4	2.9	4.2	5.9

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CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE

The purpose of this chapter is to briefly describe the TCAS 2006 sample according to its demographic characteristics. In addition to variables which are reported here as raw survey results, certain variables have been constructed for the convenience of the user, such as household income and household work status. (It should be noted that while the category labels for household income are not mutually exclusive, actual practice is to record incomes in the higher category. For example, a respondent who reported a household income of exactly $10,000 would be recorded in the category "$10,000 to $20,000".) The definitions for the construction of these variables can be found in Appendix C. The first five variables describe characteristics of the respondent, while the remaining variables are characteristics of the household.

AGEMD AGE OF RESPONDENT, GROUPED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 18 - 24	32	7.9	8.2	8.2
2 25 - 34	61	15.0	15.5	23.7
3 35 - 44	81	19.9	20.7	44.4
4 45 - 54	106	26.1	27.1	71.5
5 55 - 64	54	13.3	13.8	85.3
6 65 and older	57	14.2	14.7	100.0
Total valid	390	96.4	100.0	
99 DK/RA Missing	15	3.6		
Total	405	100.0		

RACE RACE OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 White	364	89.8	91.1	91.1
2 Black	15	3.7	3.8	94.8
3 Other	21	5.1	5.2	100.0
Total valid	399	98.6	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	6	1.4		
Total	405	100.0		

GENDER RESPONDENT'S GENDER

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Male	198	49.0	49.0	49.0
2 Female	207	51.0	51.0	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

WKSTATUS WORK STATUS OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Worked full time	254	62.7	63.2	63.2
2 Worked part time	51	12.7	12.8	76.0
3 Unemployed	21	5.2	5.3	81.3
4 Student	9	2.3	2.3	83.6
5 Retired	52	12.8	12.9	96.5
6 Homemaker	14	3.5	3.5	100.0
Total valid	401	99.1	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	4	.9		
Total	405	100.0		

EDUC RESPONDENT'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Less than HS	4	.9	.9	.9
2 Some HS	12	3.1	3.1	4.0
3 HS graduate	78	19.3	19.4	23.4
4 Some tech school	2	.5	.5	23.9
5 Tech school grad	24	5.9	5.9	29.8
6 Some college	69	17.0	17.1	46.9
7 College graduate	147	36.3	36.5	83.4
8 Postgrad/prof degree	67	16.5	16.6	100.0
Total valid	403	99.5	100.0	
99 DK/RA Missing	2	.5		
Total	405	100.0		

HHSIZE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 One person	47	11.5	11.6	11.6
2 Two people	143	35.3	35.5	47.0
3 3 or 4 people	139	34.3	34.4	81.5
4 5 or more people	75	18.4	18.5	100.0
Total valid	403	99.5	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	2	.5		
Total	405	100.0		

NADULTS NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	57	14.2	14.2	14.2
2	239	59.1	59.1	73.3
3	70	17.3	17.3	90.5
4	33	8.2	8.2	98.7
5	5	1.3	1.3	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

NKIDS NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	245	60.6	60.8	60.8
1	56	13.9	14.0	74.7
2	64	15.7	15.8	90.5
3	29	7.2	7.2	97.7
4	4	1.0	1.0	98.7
5	4	.9	.9	99.6
6	1	.3	.3	99.9
7	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total valid	404	99.7	100.0	
99 DK/RA Missing	1	.3		
Total	405	100.0		

INCOME HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Under $10,000	7	1.7	2.1	2.1
2 $10 to 20,000	15	3.7	4.6	6.7
3 $20 to 30,000	18	4.3	5.4	12.1
4 $30 to 40,000	23	5.6	7.0	19.0
5 $40 to 50,000	21	5.2	6.5	25.6
6 $50 to 60,000	27	6.8	8.4	34.0
7 $60 to 70,000	31	7.7	9.5	43.5
8 $70 to 80,000	48	11.8	14.6	58.1
9 $80 to 90,000	24	5.9	7.3	65.4
10 $90 to 100,000	18	4.3	5.4	70.8
11 $100 to 110,000	25	6.3	7.8	78.6
12 $110 TO 120,000	21	5.2	6.5	85.1
13 $120,000 or more	49	12.0	14.9	100.0
Total valid	326	80.6	100.0	
99 DK/RA Missing	79	19.4		
Total	405	100.0		

CITY CITY WHERE RESPONDENT LIVES

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Minneapolis	41	10.1	10.2	10.2
2 St Paul	32	7.8	7.9	18.1
3 Other	329	81.2	81.9	100.0
Total valid	401	99.1	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	4	.9		
Total		405	100.0	

COUNTY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Anoka	43	10.6	10.6	10.6
2 Carver	20	4.9	4.9	15.5
3 Dakota	59	14.5	14.5	29.9
4 Hennepin	167	41.2	41.2	71.1
5 Ramsey	63	15.6	15.6	86.7
6 Scott	16	3.8	3.8	90.5
7 Washington	38	9.5	9.5	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

WGHT CASE WEIGHTING FACTOR

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
.5179028132992320	57	14.2	14.2	14.2
1.0358056265984650	239	59.1	59.1	73.3
1.5537084398976980	70	17.3	17.3	90.5
2.0716112531969300	33	8.2	8.2	98.7
2.5895140664961630	5	1.3	1.3	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

CHAPTER 3

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESULTS

OBJECTIVES

The questionnaire and results (Chapter 4 of this report) for a survey data file serve three basic functions: (1) a record of the exact wording and order of the survey questions; (2) a report of the responses to those questions; and (3) documentation of the variable names, which are necessary to access the computer data file. The questionnaire and results section of this report is a copy of the questionnaire with the frequency distributions and percentages added to those questions which were pre-coded or closed-ended. Appendix A contains the responses to open-ended questions, while Appendix B shows the responses to continuous variables, such as year of birth. Appendix C provides the definitions for constructed variables which make many of these responses more useful, e.g. age group. The distributions for these constructed variables are presented in Chapter 2 of this report: Demographic Profile of the Sample. Appendix D contains the frequency counts for administrative variables, such as interview length. Finally, Appendix E contains copies of the administrative forms used for this survey.

INTERPRETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

Chapter 4 of this report contains a replica of the 2006 Twin Cities Area Survey questionnaire. Two pieces of information have been added to this replica: question labels, and the response frequencies and percentages for each question. The questionnaire and response frequencies and percentages will be of major interest to most readers. The question labels, or variable labels, are useful documentation for those who wish to use a computer and the SPSS software package for more detailed analysis.

The questionnaire is an exact replica. This is important in order to know how questions were phrased, in what order they were asked, and when it was proper to skip certain questions. Interviewers were instructed to read these questions verbatim and to avoid giving their interpretations or opinions in any way. Two types of markings which appear on the survey form were not indicated to respondents: instructions to the interviewers which are shown in parentheses, and section and survey labels which are shown in bold type.

Below each question is printed a list of permissible answers and a code number for each answer. The interviewer was instructed to enter into the CATI program the code number of the answer given by the respondent. A new CATI questionnaire was used for each interview and was assigned a unique code number to identify the answers of each respondent. The sixth question in the demographics section of the survey provides a good example of this coding scheme. If a respondent reported having a paying job last week, "1" would be entered into the computer for that question.

The responses to open-ended questions were entered verbatim into the CATI computer program for each survey. These responses were later either: (1) classified into categories by specially trained coders who entered a category number into the CATI coding program for those questions or (2) transcribed verbatim. The responses which were classified into categories are summarized in Appendix A. The responses from open-ended questions that were transcribed verbatim were provided to the funding organization. These listings are available from the MCSR office upon request, once the funding organization has approved their release.

Questions with continuous distributions, where many discrete answers are possible, were shown with open spaces below the question. Interviewers simply typed numbers, such as zip code and year of birth, into the CATI computer program. The responses to those questions are presented in Appendix B.

Missing Value Nomenclature

For all types of questions, two to three types of "missing" response categories exist: DK or don't know, RA or refused to answer, and NA or not applicable. The first two categories are self-explanatory and are always options for respondents. Not applicable is an option when some respondents were not required to answer a particular question. The code associated with each missing value category is indicated for each question in the survey.

Response Frequencies

The responses summed for all 405 respondents are shown in the first two columns below each question. The first of these columns shows the number of people in each response category: these should sum to 405, with some rounding error. The second number is the percentage response, adjusted to exclude the missing response categories.

For most analytical purposes, people will want these adjusted percentages. They were computed and presented here to meet that need. These adjusted percentages are less appropriate when used as a public opinion poll, for showing public support for policies. For example, if 15 percent of the respondents did not answer a question, but 55 percent of those who did answer supported a particular position, it is inappropriate to argue that the issue has majority support. In this example, only 47 percent of all people would actually be supportive. For policy choices, it may be more appropriate to show the percentage distribution of all 405 respondents.

Analysts should beware of using these adjusted percentages. Where the number of people not responding is large, the adjusted percentages will misrepresent public sentiment. Contact MCSR if you have any doubt which percentages to use.

One final comment: the frequencies shown here are "weighted" by the number of adults in the household as explained below. This technique introduces some rounding errors, so that the sum of the frequencies for a given question may not equal exactly 405.

VARIABLES PRESENTED IN APPENDICES

Open-Ended Variables

The results from the open-ended question (the most important problems facing people in the Twin Cities area today) are presented in Appendix A. The results from any other open-ended questions on the survey were transcribed verbatim and provided to the funding organization. These listings are available from the MCSR office upon request, once the funding organization has approved their release.

Continuous Variables

The results from questions which have continuous response distributions, such as zip code and year of birth, are presented in Appendix B.

Constructed Variables

Appendix C contains the operational definitions of the constructed variables for the convenience of the data file user. The distribution of these variables is presented in Chapter 2 of this report: Demographic Profile of the Sample. These constructed variables are contained in the SPSS data file along with all of the original variables.

Administrative Variables

The results from survey administration items, such as date of completion and interviewer ID, are presented in Appendix D.

VERBATIM RESPONSES

MCSR maintains records of verbatim responses. For open-ended questions, this record is in the CATI data file. A separate listing of responses is also created and maintained for most question answers which fall outside a permissible list and are coded as "other". For example, a person who said they were "American" in response to the question about racial identification would fall outside the normal list of responses and would be coded as "other". These lists are available from the MCSR office upon request for most questions in the survey.

WEIGHTING OF DATA

The responses presented in the questionnaire and results section of this report and in the appendices have been weighted based upon the total number of adults living in the household.

The results for this omnibus survey are routinely weighted by the number of adults living in the household because telephone surveys tend to oversample people who live in single-individual households. Consequently, these individuals were downweighted by about 50% and all others upweighted accordingly to more accurately represent the distribution of adult members within households in the population of the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

Weighted response distributions will differ slightly from unweighted distributions. The construction and activation of the weighting factor is described in Appendix C, under the variable "WGHT."

A. QUALITY OF LIFE

The first question is about quality of life.

QA1GRP. In your opinion, what do you think is the SINGLE most important problem facing people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area today? (WRITE IN VERBATIM RESPONSE)

(IF "TAXES", PROBE: Is that income taxes, property taxes, or sales tax?)

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGE A-2, FOR A MORE COMPLETE LIST OF PROBLEMS)

Freq	(%)		
24	(6)	01.	Taxes
27	(7)	02.	Education
6	(2)	03.	Environment
65	(17)	04.	Economy
44	(12)	05.	Healthcare
63	(17)	06.	Transportation
26	(7)	07.	Housing
0	(-)	08.	Food
7	(2)	09.	Government
0	(-)	10.	War
39	(10)	11.	Crime
2	(0)	12.	Energy
60	(16)	13.	Social issues
9	(2)	14.	Families
8	(2)	15.	Other
20		88.	DK
4		99.	RA

QA2. In the last year, have you had trouble 'making ends meet'?

95	(24)	1.	Yes
307	(76)	2.	No
2		8.	DK
1		9.	RA

QA3. These next questions are about the food eaten in your household in the last twelve months, since (CURRENT MONTH) of last year, and whether you were able to afford the food you need.

Which of these statements best describes the food eaten in your household in the last twelve months . . . enough of the kinds of food you want to eat, enough but not always the KINDS of food you want, sometimes NOT ENOUGH to eat, or OFTEN not enough?

Freq	(%)			
335	(83)	1.	Enough of the kinds of food you want to eat (IF ENOUGH, GO TO 4)	
59	(14)	2.	Enough but not always the KINDS of food you want	
9	(2)	3.	Sometimes NOT ENOUGH to eat	
2	(0)	4.	OFTEN not enough	
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 4)
1		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 4)

a. (IF ENOUGH BUT NOT ALWAYS THE KINDS OF FOOD YOU WANT) Here are some reasons why people don't always have the quality or variety of food they want. For each one, please tell me if that is a reason why YOU don't always have the kinds of food you want to eat.

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA .	
QA3a-1.	Not enough money for food	38 (67)	19 (33)	1	0	346	Freq (%)
QA3a-2.	Kinds of food you want are not available	14 (24)	45 (76)	0	0	346	
QA3a-3.	Not enough time for shopping or cooking	30 (51)	28 (49)	0	0	346	
QA3a-4.	Too hard to get to the store	9 (15)	50 (85)	0	0	346	
QA3a-5.	On a special diet	12 (21)	46 (79)	0	0	346	

b. (IF NOT ENOUGH) Here are some reasons why people don't always have enough to eat. For each one, please tell me if that is a reason why YOU don't always have enough to eat.

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA .	
QA3b-1.	Not enough money for food	10 (95)	1 (5)	0	0	394	Freq (%)
QA3b-2.	Not enough time for shopping or cooking	6 (52)	5 (48)	0	0	394	
QA3b-3.	Too hard to get to the store	1 (10)	10 (90)	0	0	394	
QA3b-4.	On a diet	3 (24)	8 (76)	0	0	394	
QA3b-5.	No working stove available	3 (24)	8 (76)	0	0	394	
QA3b-6.	Not able to cook or eat because of health problems	2 (14)	9 (86)	0	0	394	

4. In your opinion, how important are the following issues for people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area . . . very important, somewhat important, or not important? (READ LIST)

(IF NEEDED) Would you say that (READ LIST) is very important, somewhat important, or not important for people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area?

		VERY IMPORTANT 1	SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 2	NOT IMPORTANT 3	DK 8	RA 9	
____	QA4a. Health disparities among racial groups	195 (53)	142 (39)	30 (8)	33	5	Freq (%)
____	QA4b. Health care costs	370 (92)	28 (7)	3 (1)	3	1	
____	QA4c. Mental health	259 (65)	121 (30)	19 (5)	5	2	
____	QA4d. Dental care	214 (54)	164 (41)	18 (5)	7	2	
____	QA4e. Long-term care	258 (64)	136 (34)	6 (2)	4	1	
____	QA4f. Our aging population	257 (65)	123 (31)	16 (4)	7	2	

RANDOM START QA4: ____

B. UNITED WAY

The next questions are about United Way.

QB1. Have you ever heard of United Way 2-1-1, an information and referral service provided by United Way?

Freq	(%)		
121	(30)	1.	Yes
283	(70)	2.	No
2		8.	DK
0		9.	RA

QB2. What is your overall opinion of Greater Twin Cities United Way . . . very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable?

103	(31)	1.	Very favorable
180	(55)	2.	Somewhat favorable
30	(9)	3.	Somewhat unfavorable
17	(5)	4.	Very unfavorable
76		8.	DK
0		9.	RA

QB3. Have you heard more, about the same amount, or less about United Way this year than in previous years?

39	(10)	1.	More
148	(37)	2.	About the same amount
174	(44)	3.	Less
35	(9)	4.	Haven't ever heard anything about United Way (VOLUNTEERED)
10		8.	DK
0		9.	RA

C. DEMOGRAPHICS

Before ending this interview I have a few remaining background questions.

QC1. What county do you live in?

Freq	(%)		
43	(11)	01.	Anoka
20	(5)	02.	Carver
59	(14)	03.	Dakota
167	(41)	04.	Hennepin
63	(16)	05.	Ramsey
16	(4)	06.	Scott
38	(10)	07.	Washington
0	(-)	08.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		88.	DK
0		99.	RA

QC2. What is your zip code?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-2)

QC3. What year were you born?
(THE CONSTRUCTED VARIABLE 'AGEMD' IS SHOWN ON PAGE 13)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-6)

QC4. What is the highest level of school you have completed?
(DO NOT READ LIST. CLARIFY "HIGH SCHOOL" OR "COLLEGE")

4	(1)	01.	Less than high school
12	(3)	02.	Some high school
78	(19)	03.	High school graduate
2	(0)	04.	Some technical school
24	(6)	05.	Technical school graduate
69	(17)	06.	Some college
147	(36)	07.	College graduate (Bachelor's degree, BA, BS)
67	(17)	08.	Post graduate or professional degree (Master's, Doctorate, MS, MA, PhD, Law degree, Medical degree)
0	(-)	09.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		88.	DK
2		99.	RA

QC5. What race do you consider yourself? (DO NOT READ LIST UNLESS NEEDED)

Freq	(%)		
364	(91)	1.	White/Caucasian
3	(1)	2.	Mexican/Hispanic
15	(4)	3.	Black/African American
3	(1)	4.	American Indian
10	(2)	5.	Asian/Oriental
3	(1)	6.	Mixed, no dominant racial identification
2	(0)	7.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
1		8.	DK
5		9.	RA

QC6. Did you have a paying job last week?

306	(76)	1.	Yes	
97	(24)	2.	No	
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 7)
2		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 7)

QC6a. (IF YES) Were you working full-time or part-time?

254	(83)	1.	Full-time
51	(17)	2.	Part-time
0		8.	DK
1		9.	RA
99		.	NA

b. (IF NO) Do you consider yourself retired, unemployed, a student, or a homemaker? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONS)

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA .	
QC6b-1.	Retired	58 (60)	38 (40)	0	1	308	Freq (%)
QC6b-2.	Unemployed	21 (22)	75 (78)	0	1	308	
QC6b-3.	A student	11 (12)	85 (88)	0	1	308	
QC6b-4.	A homemaker	35 (36)	62 (64)	0	1	308	

QC7. How many people are living in your household now INCLUDING yourself?
(IF 01, LIVES ALONE, GO TO 8)
(IF DK OR RA, GO TO 8)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-10)

QC7a. (IF MORE THAN ONE) How many of these are under 18?
(IF NONE, ENTER "0" AND GO TO 8)
(IF DK OR RA, GO TO 8)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-10)

QC7a-1. (IF ONE OR MORE) How many of these are under 8?
(IF NONE, ENTER "0" AND GO TO 8)
(IF DK OR RA, GO TO 8)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-11)

QC7a-1a. (IF ONE OR MORE) We will be calling some people back in the Spring for a study of parents with young children. Would it be alright if we called again in the Spring to talk to you?

Freq	(%)			
81	(96)	1.	Yes	
3	(4)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 8)
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 8)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 8)
321		.	NA	

QC7a-1a1. (IF YES) And who should we ask for when we call back?

_____

QC8. Was your total household income in the year 2004 above or below $60,000? (THE CONSTRUCTED VARIABLE 'INCOME' IS SHOWN ON PAGE 16)

Freq	(%)			
237	(66)	1.	Above	
121	(34)	2.	Below	
8		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 9)
38		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 9)

QC8a. (IF ABOVE) I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I come to the category which describes your total household income BEFORE taxes in the year 2004, please stop me.

31	(14)	1.	60 to 70,000
48	(22)	2.	70 to 80,000
24	(11)	3.	80 to 90,000
18	(8)	4.	90 to 100,000
25	(12)	5.	100 to 110,000
21	(10)	6.	110 to 120,000
49	(23)	7.	120,000 or more
1		8.	DK
21		9.	RA
168		.	NA

QC8b. (IF BELOW) I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I come to the category which describes your total household income BEFORE taxes in the year 2004, please stop me.

7	(6)	1.	Under 10,000
15	(14)	2.	10 to 20,000
18	(16)	3.	20 to 30,000
23	(21)	4.	30 to 40,000
21	(19)	5.	40 to 50,000
27	(25)	6.	50 to 60,000
4		8.	DK
6		9.	RA
284		.	NA

(ASK ONLY IF UNSURE)

C9. Are you male or female?

Freq	(%)		
198	(49)	1.	Male
207	(51)	2.	Female
0		9.	RA

Thank you for answering all these questions. I really appreciate your time.

(IF A RESPONDENT ASKS FOR SURVEY RESULTS,
HAVE THEM CONTACT ROSSANA ARMSON AT 612-627-4282
DURING BUSINESS HOURS, 9 AM TO 5 PM)

APPENDIX A

OPEN-ENDED VARIABLES

QA1 MOST IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEM

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10000	Taxes	5	1.2	1.2	1.2
10100	Income tax	5	1.3	1.4	2.6
10300	Property tax	15	3.6	3.8	6.4
20000	Education	4	.9	.9	7.3
20100	Quality of educ	8	1.9	2.0	9.4
20200	Financing educ	14	3.5	3.7	13.0
20300	Higher educ	2	.5	.5	13.6
30000	Environment	3	.8	.8	14.4
30102	Water quality	1	.1	.1	14.5
30103	Air pollution	1	.1	.1	14.7
30600	Weather	2	.4	.4	15.1
40000	Economy	18	4.3	4.6	19.7
40100	Unemploymt/jobs	8	2.0	2.2	21.8
40103	Quality of jobs	6	1.4	1.5	23.3
40104	Wages	10	2.6	2.7	26.1
40106	Quantity of jobs	16	3.8	4.1	30.1
40300	Savings/investmts	5	1.3	1.4	31.5
40400	Business climate	2	.4	.4	31.9
40401	Attracting business	1	.3	.3	32.2
50000	Health care	2	.4	.4	32.6
50100	Health care-cost	18	4.5	4.7	37.3
50101	Prescr drugs-cost	3	.8	.8	38.1
50300	Health care-avail	16	3.8	4.1	42.2
50400	Health care-elderly	3	.6	.7	42.9
50500	Mental health	1	.3	.3	43.1
50800	Natl Hlth Care Pln	1	.3	.3	43.4
50900	Medicare/Medicaid	1	.3	.3	43.7
60000	Transportation	3	.8	.8	44.5
60100	Traffic	38	9.3	9.9	54.4
60200	Road construction	7	1.7	1.8	56.2
60700	Mass transit	15	3.6	3.8	60.0
60701	Light rail transit	1	.3	.3	60.2

QA1 MOST IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEM (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
70000	Housing	2	.4	.4	60.7
70100	Housing-cost	22	5.5	5.8	66.5
70200	Housing-avblty	3	.6	.7	67.2
90000	Government	4	1.0	1.1	68.2
90300	Govt programs	2	.5	.5	68.8
90400	Govt funding	1	.3	.3	69.1
110000	Crime	28	6.9	7.3	76.4
110100	Crim justice sys	2	.4	.4	76.8
110200	Drug-reltd crime	3	.6	.7	77.5
110400	Gangs	4	1.0	1.1	78.6
110500	Guns	3	.6	.7	79.2
120100	Energy cost	2	.5	.5	79.8
130201	Abuse of welfare	1	.3	.3	80.1
130400	Discrimination	8	1.9	2.0	82.1
130500	Drugs	6	1.5	1.6	83.7
130502	Other drug use	7	1.7	1.8	85.5
130600	Morality	8	1.9	2.0	87.5
130601	Religion	2	.4	.4	87.9
130700	Immigration	1	.1	.1	88.1
130701	SE Asian immigrants	1	.1	.1	88.2
130800	Poverty	10	2.4	2.6	90.8
130900	Minorities	1	.3	.3	91.0
131000	Homeless	5	1.2	1.2	92.3
131200	Population	2	.5	.5	92.8
131300	Urban sprawl	4	.9	.9	93.8
131400	Lack of free time	7	1.7	1.8	95.5

QA1 MOST IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEM (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
140000	Family	3	.8	.8	96.3
140102	Day care-quality	1	.3	.3	96.6
140200	Child raising	4	.9	.9	97.6
140500	Youth problems	2	.4	.4	98.0
150000	Other	8	1.9	2.0	100.0
Total valid		382	94.2	100.0	
888888	DK	20	4.9		
999999	RA	4	.9		
Total missing		23	5.8		
Total		405	100.0		

APPENDIX B

NUMERIC VARIABLES

QC2 ZIP CODE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55003	1	.3	.3	.3
55005	1	.3	.3	.5
55011	2	.4	.4	.9
55014	2	.5	.5	1.4
55016	3	.8	.8	2.2
55020	1	.3	.3	2.5
55024	5	1.3	1.3	3.7
55025	3	.6	.6	4.4
55033	3	.6	.6	5.0
55038	4	.9	.9	5.9
55042	5	1.2	1.2	7.1
55044	5	1.2	1.2	8.3
55047	1	.3	.3	8.5
55055	1	.3	.3	8.8
55068	7	1.8	1.8	10.6
55071	2	.4	.4	11.0
55075	3	.6	.6	11.6
55076	4	1.0	1.0	12.6
55077	1	.3	.3	12.9
55082	8	1.9	1.9	14.8
55090	1	.1	.1	15.0
55101	2	.4	.4	15.4
55102	2	.5	.5	15.9
55103	1	.1	.1	16.0
55104	3	.8	.8	16.8
55105	3	.6	.6	17.4
55106	7	1.7	1.7	19.1
55107	2	.4	.4	19.5
55108	1	.3	.3	19.7
55109	6	1.4	1.4	21.2
55110	8	1.9	1.9	23.1
55111	1	.1	.1	23.2
55112	6	1.4	1.4	24.6
55113	5	1.2	1.2	25.8
55115	2	.4	.4	26.2
55116	6	1.4	1.4	27.6
55117	5	1.3	1.3	28.9
55118	2	.5	.5	29.4
55119	2	.4	.4	29.8
55122	7	1.8	1.8	31.6

QC2 **ZIP CODE** (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55123	6	1.4	1.4	33.0
55124	9	2.3	2.3	35.4
55125	8	1.9	1.9	37.3
55126	5	1.3	1.3	38.6
55127	2	.4	.4	39.0
55128	1	.3	.3	39.2
55129	2	.4	.4	39.6
55237	1	.3	.3	39.9
55303	4	.9	.9	40.8
55304	4	1.0	1.0	41.8
55305	3	.6	.6	42.5
55306	3	.6	.6	43.1
55309	1	.3	.3	43.4
55311	4	1.0	1.0	44.4
55315	1	.3	.3	44.6
55316	5	1.3	1.3	45.9
55317	4	1.0	1.0	47.0
55318	5	1.2	1.2	48.1
55322	1	.3	.3	48.4
55331	1	.3	.3	48.6
55332	1	.1	.1	48.8
55334	1	.3	.3	49.0
55337	3	.8	.8	49.8
55340	1	.3	.3	50.1
55343	3	.6	.6	50.7
55344	3	.6	.6	51.4
55345	5	1.2	1.2	52.5
55346	4	.9	.9	53.4
55347	1	.3	.3	53.7
55352	1	.3	.3	53.9
55359	1	.3	.3	54.2
55364	7	1.8	1.8	56.0
55369	7	1.8	1.8	57.8
55372	5	1.3	1.3	59.1
55374	1	.1	.1	59.2
55375	1	.3	.3	59.5
55378	3	.6	.6	60.1
55379	4	.9	.9	61.0
55386	1	.1	.1	61.2
55387	2	.5	.5	61.7

QC2 **ZIP CODE** (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55388	3	.6	.6	62.3
55391	4	1.0	1.0	63.4
55397	1	.3	.3	63.6
55401	1	.3	.3	63.9
55403	1	.1	.1	64.0
55404	2	.4	.4	64.4
55405	2	.4	.4	64.8
55406	4	1.0	1.0	65.8
55407	1	.3	.3	66.1
55408	3	.6	.6	66.7
55410	3	.6	.6	67.4
55412	1	.3	.3	67.6
55414	3	.6	.6	68.3
55416	11	2.7	2.7	71.0
55417	8	2.0	2.1	73.0
55418	1	.3	.3	73.3
55419	2	.5	.5	73.8
55420	6	1.4	1.4	75.2
55421	4	1.0	1.0	76.3
55422	10	2.6	2.6	78.8
55423	7	1.8	1.8	80.6
55424	4	.9	.9	81.5
55426	5	1.2	1.2	82.7
55427	1	.1	.1	82.8
55428	2	.5	.5	83.4
55429	2	.5	.5	83.9
55430	3	.8	.8	84.6
55431	7	1.7	1.7	86.3
55432	5	1.2	1.2	87.5
55433	4	.9	.9	88.4
55434	4	1.0	1.0	89.4
55435	3	.8	.8	90.2
55436	2	.5	.5	90.7
55437	1	.3	.3	91.0
55438	4	.9	.9	91.9
55439	3	.6	.6	92.5
55441	1	.3	.3	92.8
55443	2	.5	.5	93.3
55444	4	1.0	1.0	94.3
55445	2	.4	.4	94.7

QC2 **ZIP CODE** (continued)

	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	55446	2	.5	.5	95.2
	55447	5	1.2	1.2	96.4
	55448	6	1.4	1.4	97.8
	55449	5	1.3	1.3	99.1
	56011	1	.1	.1	99.2
	56071	3	.8	.8	100.0
	Total valid	401	99.1	100.0	
Missing	RA 99999	4	.9		
Total		405	100.0		

QC3 YEAR BORN

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1910	1	.1	.1	.1
1912	1	.1	.1	.3
1918	1	.3	.3	.5
1920	1	.3	.3	.8
1921	2	.4	.4	1.2
1922	1	.1	.1	1.3
1923	1	.3	.3	1.6
1924	2	.5	.5	2.1
1925	3	.8	.8	2.9
1926	2	.5	.5	3.4
1927	5	1.2	1.2	4.6
1928	1	.3	.3	4.9
1929	1	.3	.3	5.2
1930	2	.4	.4	5.6
1931	2	.5	.5	6.1
1932	3	.8	.8	6.9
1933	2	.5	.5	7.4
1934	2	.5	.5	8.0
1935	3	.8	.8	8.8
1936	4	.9	.9	9.7
1937	4	.9	.9	10.6
1938	7	1.8	1.9	12.5
1939	6	1.4	1.5	13.9
1940	3	.8	.8	14.7
1941	5	1.2	1.2	15.9
1942	3	.8	.8	16.7
1943	3	.6	.7	17.4
1944	4	.9	.9	18.3
1945	6	1.4	1.5	19.8
1946	8	1.9	2.0	21.8
1947	6	1.5	1.6	23.3
1948	3	.8	.8	24.1
1949	7	1.8	1.9	26.0
1950	10	2.4	2.5	28.5
1951	7	1.7	1.7	30.2
1952	7	1.7	1.7	32.0
1953	12	3.1	3.2	35.1
1954	9	2.2	2.3	37.4
1955	13	3.3	3.4	40.8
1956	13	3.3	3.4	44.3

QC3 **YEAR BORN** (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1957	10	2.4	2.5	46.8
1958	6	1.4	1.5	48.3
1959	11	2.7	2.8	51.1
1960	18	4.3	4.5	55.6
1961	8	2.0	2.1	57.7
1962	4	1.0	1.1	58.8
1963	7	1.8	1.9	60.6
1964	9	2.3	2.4	63.0
1965	8	2.0	2.1	65.1
1966	7	1.7	1.7	66.8
1967	9	2.2	2.3	69.1
1968	7	1.7	1.7	70.8
1969	8	1.9	2.0	72.8
1970	13	3.3	3.4	76.3
1971	5	1.3	1.3	77.6
1972	8	2.0	2.1	79.7
1973	3	.8	.8	80.5
1974	10	2.6	2.7	83.2
1975	5	1.3	1.3	84.5
1976	5	1.3	1.3	85.8
1977	6	1.4	1.5	87.3
1978	4	.9	.9	88.2
1979	10	2.6	2.7	90.8
1980	4	.9	.9	91.8
1981	6	1.4	1.5	93.2
1982	6	1.4	1.5	94.7
1983	4	.9	.9	95.6
1984	2	.5	.5	96.2
1985	2	.4	.4	96.6
1986	2	.4	.4	96.9
1987	11	2.7	2.8	99.7
1988	1	.3	.3	100.0
Total valid	390	96.4	100.0	
Missing RA 9999	15	3.6		
Total	405	100.0		

AGE AGE OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
18	12	2.9	3.1	3.1
19	2	.4	.4	3.4
20	2	.4	.4	3.8
21	2	.5	.5	4.4
22	4	.9	.9	5.3
23	6	1.4	1.5	6.8
24	6	1.4	1.5	8.2
25	4	.9	.9	9.2
26	10	2.6	2.7	11.8
27	4	.9	.9	12.7
28	6	1.4	1.5	14.2
29	5	1.3	1.3	15.5
30	5	1.3	1.3	16.8
31	10	2.6	2.7	19.5
32	3	.8	.8	20.3
33	8	2.0	2.1	22.4
34	5	1.3	1.3	23.7
35	13	3.3	3.4	27.2
36	8	1.9	2.0	29.2
37	7	1.7	1.7	30.9
38	9	2.2	2.3	33.2
39	7	1.7	1.7	34.9
40	8	2.0	2.1	37.0
41	9	2.3	2.4	39.4
42	7	1.8	1.9	41.2
43	4	1.0	1.1	42.3
44	8	2.0	2.1	44.4
45	18	4.3	4.5	48.9
46	11	2.7	2.8	51.7
47	6	1.4	1.5	53.2
48	10	2.4	2.5	55.7
49	13	3.3	3.4	59.2
50	13	3.3	3.4	62.6
51	9	2.2	2.3	64.9
52	12	3.1	3.2	68.0
53	7	1.7	1.7	69.8
54	7	1.7	1.7	71.5
55	10	2.4	2.5	74.0
56	7	1.8	1.9	75.9
57	3	.8	.8	76.7

AGE **AGE OF RESPONDENT** (continued)

	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	58	6	1.5	1.6	78.2
	59	8	1.9	2.0	80.2
	60	6	1.4	1.5	81.7
	61	4	.9	.9	82.6
	62	3	.6	.7	83.3
	63	3	.8	.8	84.1
	64	5	1.2	1.2	85.3
	65	3	.8	.8	86.1
	66	6	1.4	1.5	87.5
	67	7	1.8	1.9	89.4
	68	4	.9	.9	90.3
	69	4	.9	.9	91.2
	70	3	.8	.8	92.0
	71	2	.5	.5	92.6
	72	2	.5	.5	93.1
	73	3	.8	.8	93.9
	74	2	.5	.5	94.4
	75	2	.4	.4	94.8
	76	1	.3	.3	95.1
	77	1	.3	.3	95.4
	78	5	1.2	1.2	96.6
	79	2	.5	.5	97.1
	80	3	.8	.8	97.9
	81	2	.5	.5	98.4
	82	1	.3	.3	98.7
	83	1	.1	.1	98.8
	84	2	.4	.4	99.2
	85	1	.3	.3	99.5
	87	1	.3	.3	99.7
	93	1	.1	.1	99.9
	95	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total valid	390	96.4	100.0	
Missing	DK/RA 99	15	3.6		
Total		405	100.0		

QC7 NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	47	11.5	11.6	11.6
2	143	35.3	35.5	47.0
3	63	15.5	15.6	62.6
4	76	18.8	18.9	81.5
5	61	15.1	15.2	96.7
6	9	2.2	2.2	98.8
7	3	.8	.8	99.6
8	2	.4	.4	100.0
Total valid	403	99.5	100.0	
Missing RA 99	2	.5		
Total	405	100.0		

QC7A NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD UNDER 18

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	197	48.6	55.4	55.4
1	56	13.9	15.9	71.3
2	64	15.7	17.9	89.2
3	29	7.2	8.2	97.4
4	4	1.0	1.2	98.5
5	4	.9	1.0	99.6
6	1	.3	.3	99.9
7	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total valid	355	87.7	100.0	
RA 99	1	.3		
System	49	12.0		
Total missing	50	12.3		
Total	405	100.0		

QC7A1 NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD UNDER 8

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	75	18.4	47.1	47.1
1	48	11.8	30.1	77.1
2	32	7.9	20.3	97.4
3	2	.4	1.0	98.4
4	1	.3	.7	99.0
5	1	.3	.7	99.7
6	1	.1	.3	100.0
Total valid	158	39.1	100.0	
Missing System	247	60.9		
Total	405	100.0		

APPENDIX C

DEFINITIONS OF CONSTRUCTED VARIABLES

Certain variables have been constructed for the convenience of the user, and to aid interpretations of the variables used in this survey to summarize multi-variable composites, such as the respondent's employment status or household size. In this Appendix, the variables are operationally defined, and the SPSS Windows statements are presented which were used to construct each variable. The distributions for these variables are presented in Chapter 2 of this report.

AGE Age of respondent in years (uncollapsed). This variable was constructed by subtracting the respondent's year of birth from 2005, depending on the date the interview was completed. Those who refused to give their year of birth were assigned a value of 99 and defined as missing.

```
COMPUTE AGE = 2005 - QC3.
IF (QC3 = 8888 OR QC3 = 9999) AGE = 99.
VARIABLE LABELS AGE 'AGE OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS AGE 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES AGE (99).
FORMAT AGE (F2.0).
```

AGEMD Age of respondent in years, collapsed into 6 midpoint categories. This variable recodes AGE so that 18 through 24 year olds are in group 1, 25 through 34 year olds are in group 2, 35 through 44 year olds are in group 3, 45 through 54 year olds are in group 4, 55 through 64 year olds are in group 5, and those 65 and older are in group 6. Those refusing to give their ages were assigned to category 99.

```
COMPUTE AGEMD=AGE.
RECODE AGEMD (LO THRU 24=1) (25 THRU 34=2) (35 THRU 44=3)
        (45 THRU 54=4) (55 THRU 64=5) (65 THRU 98=6) (99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS AGEMD 'AGE OF RESPONDENT, GROUPED'.
VALUE LABELS AGEMD 1 '18 - 24' 2 '25 - 34' 3 '35 - 44' 4 '45 - 54' 5 '55 - 64'
        6 '65 and older' 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES AGEMD (99).
FORMAT AGEMD (F2.0).
```

RACE Respondent's self-reported racial or ethnic background. The original variable C5 was recoded into White and Black, and the remaining individuals are combined into an 'other' category.

```
COMPUTE RACE = QC5.
RECODE RACE (1=1) (3=2) (2,4,5 THRU 7=3) (8,9=9).
VARIABLE LABELS RACE 'RACE OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS RACE 1 'White' 2 'Black' 3 'Other' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES RACE (9).
FORMAT RACE (F1.0).
```

GENDER Gender of respondent. This variable is merely the C9 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the datafile users.

```
COMPUTE GENDER = QC9.
VARIABLE LABELS GENDER 'RESPONDENT'S GENDER'.
VALUE LABELS GENDER 1 'Male' 2 'Female'.
FORMAT GENDER (F1.0).
```

WKSTATUS Respondent's employment status. This variable was constructed from the working variables C6, C6a, and C6b-1 through C6b-4 and is prioritized so that those respondents who have more than one status, for example, women who have a part time job and who are housewives, are assigned to the working category status as opposed to the housewife, retiree, or student category. Full-time workers are in WKSTATUS value 1; part-time workers are in WKSTATUS value 2; those who are unemployed are in WKSTATUS value 3; individuals who are students and retirees and do not have paying jobs are in WKSTATUS values 4 and 5, respectively. Individuals who are homemakers and who do not have paying jobs outside the home are in WKSTATUS value 6.

```
COMPUTE WKSTATUS = 0.
IF (QC6A = 1) WKSTATUS = 1.
IF (QC6A = 2) WKSTATUS = 2.
IF (QC6 = 8 OR QC6 = 9) WKSTATUS = 9.
IF (QC6A = 8 OR QC6A = 9) WKSTATUS = 9.
IF (QC6B4 = 1) WKSTATUS = 6.
IF (QC6B1 = 1) WKSTATUS = 5.
IF (QC6B3 = 1) WKSTATUS = 4.
IF (QC6B2 = 1) WKSTATUS = 3.
IF (QC6B1 = 8 & QC6B2 = 8 & QC6B3 = 8 & QC6B4 = 8) WKSTATUS=9.
IF (QC6B1 = 9 & QC6B2 = 9 & QC6B3 = 9 & QC6B4 = 9) WKSTATUS=9.
VARIABLE LABELS WKSTATUS 'WORK STATUS OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS  WKSTATUS  1 'Full time' 2 'Part time' 3 'Unemployed' 4 'Student'
        5 'Retired' 6 'Homemaker' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES WKSTATUS (9).
FORMAT WKSTATUS (F1.0).
```

EDUC Educational level of respondent. This variable is merely the C4 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE EDUC = QC4.
RECODE EDUC (88,99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS EDUC 'RESPONDENT'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION'.
VALUE LABELS EDUC  01 'Less than HS' 02 'Some HS' 03 'HS graduate'
        04 'Some tech school' 05 'Tech school grad' 06 'Some college'
        07 'College graduate' 08 'Postgrad/prof degree' 09 'Other' 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES EDUC (99).
FORMAT EDUC (F2.0).
```

HHSIZE The total number of people reported to be living in the household. This variable is derived from C7, and recoded so that the value 3 represents households with 3 or 4 persons living in the household, and value 4 represents those households in which more than 4 persons live.

```
COMPUTE HHSIZE = QC7.
RECODE HHSIZE (3,4 = 3)(5 THRU 87 = 4)(88,99 = 9).
VARIABLE LABELS HHSIZE 'HOUSEHOLD SIZE'.
VALUE LABELS HHSIZE 1 'One person' 2 'Two people' 3 '3 or 4 people'
        4 '5 or more people' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES HHSIZE (9).
FORMAT HHSIZE (F2.0).
```

NADULTS The number of adult members living in the respondent's household, including him/her self. This variable was constructed by taking the total number of individuals living in the household (C7), and subtracting the total number of children (18 or younger) reported to be living in the household (C7A). Since this variable was used in the construction of the weighting variable, the few missing cases were assigned to the 1 category.

```
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QC7A.
RECODE TEMPVAR (88,99, SYSMISS = 0).
COMPUTE NADULTS = QC7 - TEMPVAR.
IF (QC7 GE 88) NADULTS = 1.
VARIABLE LABELS NADULTS 'NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD'.
FORMAT NADULTS (F2.0).
```

NKIDS The number of household members who are under 18 years of age. This variable is merely the C7A variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE NKIDS = QC7A.
RECODE NKIDS (SYSMISS = 0)(88,99 = 99).
VARIABLE LABELS NKIDS 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD'.
VALUE LABELS NKIDS 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUE NKIDS(99).
FORMAT NKIDS (F2.0).
```

INCOME Reported household income level for 2004. This variable represents a composite of questions C8 through C8b. The categories of INCOME are those under C8a and C8b.

```
COMPUTE INCOME = 99.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QC8A.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR2 = QC8B.
RECODE TEMPVAR (1=7) (2=8) (3=9) (4=10) (5=11) (6=12) (7=13) (8=99)
        (9=99)/TEMPVAR2 (8=99)(9=99).
IF (QC8 = 1) INCOME = TEMPVAR.
IF (QC8 = 2) INCOME = TEMPVAR2.
RECODE INCOME (88,99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS INCOME 'HOUSEHOLD INCOME'.
VALUE LABELS INCOME 1 'Under $10,000' 2 '$10 to 20,000' 3 '$20 to 30,000'
        4 '$30 to 40,000' 5 '$40 to 50,000' 6 '$50 to 60,000' 7 '$60 to 70,000'
        8 '$70 to 80,000' 9 '$80 to 90,000' 10 '$90 to 100,000'
        11 $100 to 110,000' 12 '$110 to 120,000 13 '$120,000 or more'
        99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES INCOME (99).
FORMAT INCOME (F2.0).
```

CITY City where the respondent lives. This is a recoded version of zip code, so it is only an approximation of actual city of residence.

```
COMPUTE CITY = 3.
IF (QC2 = 55401 OR QC2 = 55402 OR QC2 = 55403 OR QC2 = 55404 OR
        QC2 = 55405 OR QC2 = 55406 OR QC2 = 55407 OR QC2 = 55408
        OR QC2 = 55409 OR QC2 = 55410 OR QC2 = 55411 OR
        QC2 = 55412 OR QC2 = 55413 OR QC2 = 55414 OR QC2 = 55415
        OR QC2 = 55416 OR QC2 = 55417 OR QC2 = 55418 OR
        QC2 = 55419 OR QC2 = 55454 OR QC2 = 55455 OR QC2 = 55440)
        CITY=1.
IF (QC2 = 55101 OR QC2 = 55102 OR QC2 = 55103 OR QC2 = 55104 OR
        QC2 = 55105 OR QC2 = 55106 OR QC2 = 55107 OR QC2 = 55108
        OR QC2 = 55116 OR QC2 = 55117 OR QC2 = 55119) CITY=2.
IF (QC2=88888 OR QC2=99999) CITY=9.
VARIABLE LABELS CITY 'CITY WHERE RESPONDENT LIVES'.
VALUE LABELS CITY 1 'Minneapolis' 2 'St Paul' 3 'Other' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES CITY (9).
FORMAT CITY (F2.0).
```

COUNTY County in which the respondent reports living. COUNTY is an unrecoded duplicate of question C1.

```
COMPUTE COUNTY = QC1.
RECODE COUNTY (88=99).
VARIABLE LABELS COUNTY 'COUNTY OF RESIDENCE'.
VALUE LABELS COUNTY 1 'Anoka' 2 'Carver' 3 'Dakota' 4 'Hennepin' 5 'Ramsey'
        6 'Scott' 7 'Washington'.
FORMAT COUNTY (F2.0).
```

WGHT Case-weighting factor to adjust for household size bias in the final sample of completed interviews. This variable weights each respondent's representation in the sample according to the number of adult members living in the household, with the purpose being to downweight respondents living in one-adult households, and upweight those living in two or more person households. The weighting factor was derived by looking at a crosstabulation of NADULTS in UNWEIGHTED form, and making the following computation:

VALUE		FREQUENCY (n)		PRODUCT
1	x	n	=	x
2	x	n	=	nn
3	x	n	=	nnn
4	x	n	=	nnnn
5	x	n	=	nnnnn
6	x	n	=	nnnnnn
7	x	n	=	nnnnnnn
		SUM		nnnnnnnnn

Weighting factor = total sample size (405)/sum of NADULTS.

For the TCAS sample the weighting factor is approximately 0.5179028. Each respondent is assigned a case weight by multiplying his/her value of NADULTS by this weighting factor. This is accomplished in SPSS-PC by the following statements:

```
COMPUTE WGHT = (NADULTS * 405/782).
VARIABLE LABELS WGHT 'CASE-WEIGHTING FACTOR'.
WEIGHT BY WGHT.
FORMAT WGHT (F17.16).
```

APPENDIX D

ADMINISTRATIVE VARIABLES

CDOC DATE INTERVIEW COMPLETED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
12/04/05	14	3.5	3.5	3.5
12/05/05	14	3.5	3.5	6.9
12/06/05	14	3.5	3.5	10.4
12/07/05	6	1.5	1.5	11.9
12/08/05	20	5.0	5.0	16.9
12/10/05	7	1.7	1.7	18.5
12/11/05	11	2.7	2.7	21.2
12/12/05	21	5.2	5.2	26.5
12/13/05	17	4.2	4.2	30.7
12/14/05	8	2.0	2.0	32.7
12/15/05	17	4.2	4.2	37.0
12/17/05	6	1.5	1.5	38.5
12/18/05	5	1.2	1.2	39.6
12/19/05	11	2.8	2.8	42.5
12/20/05	6	1.4	1.4	43.9
01/03/06	5	1.2	1.2	45.0
01/04/06	4	1.0	1.0	46.0
01/05/06	24	6.0	6.0	52.0
01/07/06	22	5.5	5.5	57.5
01/08/06	11	2.7	2.7	60.2
01/09/06	28	7.0	7.0	67.3
01/10/06	17	4.1	4.1	71.4
01/11/06	10	2.4	2.4	73.8
01/12/06	14	3.5	3.5	77.2
01/14/06	12	2.9	2.9	80.2
01/15/06	17	4.2	4.2	84.4
01/17/06	6	1.5	1.5	85.9
01/18/06	7	1.7	1.7	87.6
01/19/06	9	2.2	2.2	89.8
01/21/06	13	3.3	3.3	93.1
01/22/06	9	2.2	2.2	95.3
01/23/06	6	1.5	1.5	96.8
01/25/06	2	.5	.5	97.3
01/26/06	2	.4	.4	97.7
01/28/06	4	.9	.9	98.6
01/29/06	6	1.4	1.4	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

MONITOR INTERVIEW MONITORED BY SUPERVISOR

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes 1	107	26.3	26.3	26.3
No 2	298	73.7	73.7	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

CIID MCSR INTERVIEWER ID NUMBER

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
3	8	2.0	2.0	2.0
7	3	.8	.8	2.8
8	11	2.7	2.7	5.5
9	7	1.8	1.8	7.3
10	22	5.5	5.5	12.8
11	6	1.5	1.5	14.3
12	35	8.6	8.6	22.9
13	1	.3	.3	23.1
18	6	1.4	1.4	24.6
24	46	11.3	11.3	35.8
25	16	4.0	4.0	39.8
27	15	3.7	3.7	43.5
29	26	6.5	6.5	50.0
33	10	2.6	2.6	52.6
34	32	7.8	7.8	60.4
35	21	5.1	5.1	65.5
37	10	2.6	2.6	68.0
38	56	13.9	13.9	82.0
39	6	1.4	1.4	83.4
40	31	7.7	7.7	91.0
44	4	1.0	1.0	92.1
45	10	2.4	2.4	94.5
47	16	3.8	3.8	98.3
48	7	1.7	1.7	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

TIME LENGTH OF INTERVIEW IN MINUTES

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
3	2	.4	.4	.4
4	54	13.4	13.4	13.8
5	122	30.1	30.1	43.9
6	103	25.4	25.4	69.3
7	56	13.9	13.9	83.2
8	38	9.3	9.3	92.6
9	13	3.3	3.3	95.9
10	8	1.9	1.9	97.8
11	3	.6	.6	98.5
12	2	.4	.4	98.8
14	1	.3	.3	99.1
15	1	.1	.1	99.2
16	3	.6	.6	99.9
19	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

CRCON REFUSAL CONVERSION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes 1	43	10.6	10.6	10.6
No 2	362	89.4	89.4	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

CCONT NUMBER OF CONTACTS TO COMPLETE INTERVIEW

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	99	24.4	24.4	24.4
2	78	19.2	19.2	43.6
3	46	11.4	11.4	55.0
4	45	11.0	11.0	66.0
5	24	6.0	6.0	72.0
6	20	5.0	5.0	77.0
7	17	4.1	4.1	81.1
8	13	3.3	3.3	84.4
9	6	1.4	1.4	85.8
10	11	2.8	2.8	88.6
11	6	1.5	1.5	90.2
12	2	.5	.5	90.7
13	3	.8	.8	91.4
14	6	1.5	1.5	93.0
15	9	2.2	2.2	95.1
16	4	1.0	1.0	96.2
17	1	.3	.3	96.4
18	1	.3	.3	96.7
19	2	.4	.4	97.1
20	2	.5	.5	97.6
21	1	.3	.3	97.8
24	4	1.0	1.0	98.8
25	2	.4	.4	99.2
26	2	.5	.5	99.7
28	1	.3	.3	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

APPENDIX E

ADMINISTRATIVE FORMS

Appendix E contains brief explanations for the contact record disposition categories and copies of the administrative forms used in TCAS 2006. There were two primary administrative forms: the contact record with callback/refusal forms on the back, and the interviewer introduction. Contact records were used to record the time and status of each attempted contact with a respondent, the interviewer ID, and the final disposition of each attempted contact.

INTRODUCTION

TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY 2006

A. Hello, my name is _____. I'm a student calling from the University of Minnesota.

B. We're doing a study about regional issues such as quality of life, nonprofit organizations, and other issues.

C. I need to talk to the person in your household who is 18 or older and had the most RECENT birthday.

(IF RESPONDENT ASKS, SAY, "It's a method of randomly selecting people within the household.")

D. Your answers will be put with a lot of other people's, so you can't be identified in any way. If there are questions you don't care to answer, we'll skip over them. Okay, let's begin.

(INTERVIEWERS: HOUSEHOLD MEANS WHATEVER THE RESPONDENT THINKS IT MEANS.)

ANSWERING MACHINE MESSAGE

This is _____calling from the University of Minnesota. We're doing a study about regional issues such as quality of life, nonprofit organizations, and other issues. Your household was selected to participate in our study, and we'll be calling you back another day. Or, to make sure your opinion is counted, you may call us at 612-627-4300. Thank you.

VERIFICATION SCRIPT

2005 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY

A. Hello, my name is _____. I'm a student calling from the University of Minnesota.

B. A few (days/weeks) ago we called and interviewed someone in your household. I'm calling to verify that a member of your household was interviewed on (DATE) by a member of our staff. Could I please speak with that person?

IF KNOWN/NEEDED: The person we interviewed is a (MALE/FEMALE) born in (YEAR).

WHEN CORRECT PERSON IS ON THE PHONE:

C. I'm just calling to verify that you were interviewed on (DATE) by one of our interviewers. The survey was about a number of topics such as quality of life, nonprofit organizations, and other issues.

Do you recall this interview?

D. **WHEN VERIFIED:** Thank you very much!

Callback time:

CONTACT RECORD (CATI SURVEY)
TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY 2006

[ID# ___ ___ ___ ___]

DATE: _____ _____

TIME: _____ _____

(CODER USE ONLY)
ID ___ ___ ___ ___

Completed	Completed
Partial	Partial
# disc/not working	# disc/not working
Not home phone	Not home phone
Physical problem _____	Physical problem _____
Language problem _____	Language problem _____
1st Refusal	1st Refusal
2nd Refusal	2nd Refusal
Callback	Callback
Other	Other
Ans Machine - LEFT MSG	Ans Machine - LEFT MSG
Ans Machine - No msg left	Ans Machine - No msg left
No Answer / Busy	No Answer / Busy

INTERVIEWER: _____ _____

CONTACTS: _____ _____

DATE: _____ _____

TIME: _____ _____

Completed	Completed
Partial	Partial
# disc/not working	# disc/not working
Not home phone	Not home phone
Physical problem _____	Physical problem _____
Language problem _____	Language problem _____
1st Refusal	1st Refusal
2nd Refusal	2nd Refusal
Callback	Callback
Other	Other
Ans machine - LEFT MSG	Ans Machine - LEFT MSG
Ans machine - No msg left	Ans Machine - No msg left
No Answer / Busy	No Answer / Busy

INTERVIEWER: _____ _____

CONTACTS: _____ _____

REPAIR OPERATOR
(after 4 NAs or busy):
Dial 1-800-573-1311

Date: ___/___

I-ID ___ ___

Working	01
Not working	02
Business	03
Other (SPEC)	04

_____

_____

SUPERVISOR: _____

EDITED: Y N BY: _____

TIME START _____

TIME END _____

INTERVIEW IN MIN _____

INTERVIEWER ID# _____

TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY - 2006

CALLBACK FORM

	Date___/___	Date ___/___	Date___/___	Date___/___
Speak with resp in person?	Yes / No /DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No /DK	Yes / No / DK
Respondent is:	F / M / DK	F / M / DK	F / M / DK	F / M / DK
Respondent's name:	_____	_____	_____	_____
Who arranged callback?	Resp / Else	Resp / Else	Resp / Else	Resp / Else
Callback Time:	___:___	___:___	___:___	___:___
Date:	___/___	___/___	___/___	___/___
Was appointment:	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?
Was resp open/cooperative?	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK

Comments/Information: _____

_____

REFUSAL FORM

Respondent is: Female / Male / DK **Was respondent person who refused?** Yes / No / DK

Person answering phone was: Female / Male / DK **Were they busy or inconvenienced?** Yes / No / DK

When was interview terminated? (*Circle one.*) INTRO A INTRO B INTRO C INTRO D INTRO E

QUESTION #:_____ Other (SPECIFY)_____

What reasons were given for refusal? (*Circle all that apply.*) **What arguments did you use?**

REASON	ARGUMENTS USED
a. NONE (person hung up)	_____
b. Not interested	_____
c. Too busy	_____
d. Too old	_____
e. Has unlisted phone number	_____
f. Bad health; sick	_____
g. Doesn't like surveys	_____
h. Doesn't like phone surveys	_____
i. Doesn't think it's confidential	_____
j. Doesn't know about the topic	_____
k. Doesn't think topic is important	_____
l. Other (SPECIFY_____	_____
_____	_____

Other comments or information:_____

_____

_____

CONTACT RECORD DISPOSITION CATEGORIES

There were 11 possible disposition categories for each contact that was made. A brief explanation for each of these disposition categories is presented below.

Disposition	Explanation
Completed	All questions in the interview schedule were asked.
Partial	The interview began, but was not completed. In such a case, interviewers were instructed to schedule an appointment to finish, and fill out the callback form on the back of the contact record. If a respondent declined to complete the interview, the refusal form was completed.
Disconnected/not working	The number was not in operation.
Not Home Phone	The number was not a residential telephone.
Physical Problem	Respondent was reached, but could not complete the interview, for example, because of illness or hearing impairment.
Language Problem	Respondent was reached, but could not complete the interview because English is not the primary language spoken in the household.
Refusal and Second refusal	The respondent declined to participate, even following appropriate prompts by the interviewer. Interviewers were instructed to complete the refusal form.
Callback	A callback was scheduled. The appointment form was filled out.

Disposition	Explanation
Other	Reserved for contingencies not covered by the other dispositions, for example, respondent will call back to MCSR.
Answering Machine	The first time a respondent's answering machine was reached, the interviewer left a message stating the nature of the survey and that she or he would receive another call from MCSR. The message also suggested that the respondent call MCSR to ensure inclusion of her or his opinion. No message was left on subsequent answering machine contacts.
No Answer/Busy	All attempts during a shift resulted in the phone ringing ten times without being answered; or every attempt to contact the person during the shift resulted in a busy signal. If the respondent could not be contacted on a minimum of ten separate shifts, the telephone number was eliminated.

STATEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

All interviewers working for the Minnesota Center for Survey Research (MCSR) are expected to understand that their professional activities are directed and regulated by the following statements of policy:

All research projects conducted at MCSR have received approval from the University's Committee on the Rights of Human Subjects. When study findings are made available, the utmost care is taken to ensure that no data are released that would permit any respondent to be identified.

Interviewers perform a professional function when they obtain information from individuals. Interviewers are expected to maintain professional ethical standards of confidentiality regarding what they hear in telephone interviews or see in a mail survey form. All information about respondents obtained during the course of research is privileged information; whether it relates to the interview itself or to the respondent's home, family, or activities. This information is confidential and should not be discussed with anyone who is not affiliated with the research project.

In addition, blank survey forms, survey questions, and other survey materials should not be distributed to or discussed with anyone who is not affiliated with the research project.

I hereby agree to abide by the policy statements above, and in signing this statement I testify that I, in fact, agree to abide by and understand the contents of this statement. I also understand that if I fail to abide by the policies presented above, my actions constitute grounds for dismissal.

_____

(Please print name here)

_____ Date _____

(Please sign name here)